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July 16, 2020

4pm to 5pm

Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Update

hosted by

Kansas Horse Council's Region 4 Director, Chris Kaegi Stephens

and

Executive Director, Justine Staten

**We welcome and give thanks to
the Kansas Department of Agriculture,
Division of Animal Health Commissioners**

Dr. Justin Smith, Dr. Andy Hawkins & Dr. Sara McReynolds

Kansas Vesicular Stomatitis Virtual Town Hall Meeting

June 25, 2020



SERVING
THE STATE'S
LARGEST INDUSTRY...
AGRICULTURE



USDA-VS/KDA Collaboration

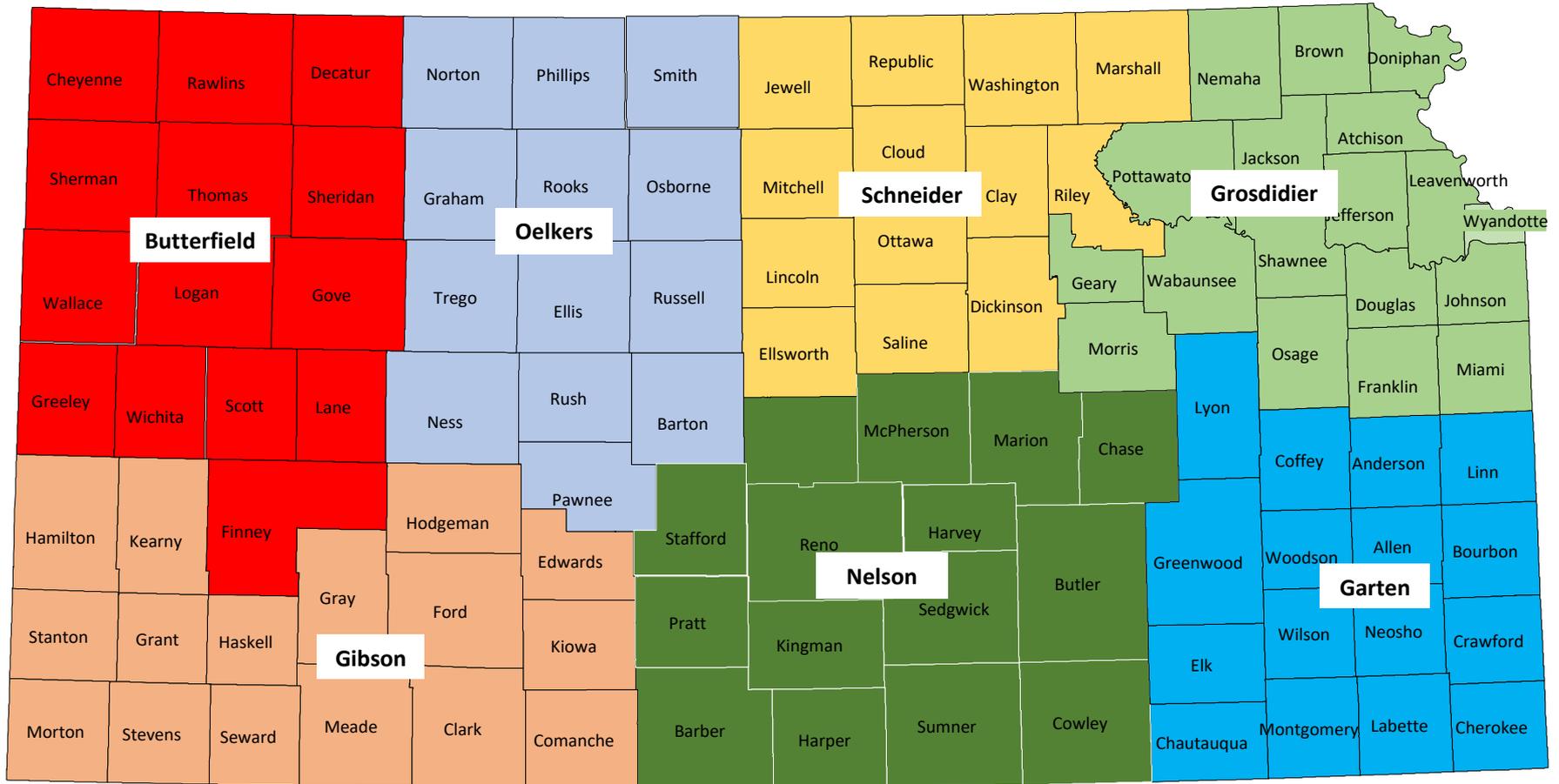


Dr. Kara Butterfield 620-290-0636

Dr. Shelley Oelkers: 785-213-8469

Dr. LewAnn Schneider: 785-207-2127

Dr. Paul Grosdidier: 785-633-3638



Dr. Gerald Gibson: 785-215-9217

Dr. John Nelson: 620-931-8079

Dr. Cody Garten: 785-207-5414

VSV In the News

1320 Research Park Drive
Manhattan, KS 66502
785-564-6700
www. agriculture.ks.gov



900 SW Jackson, Room 456
Topeka, KS 66612
785-296-3556

Mike Beam, Secretary

Laura Kelly, Governor

NEWS RELEASE

June 17, 2020

For more information:

Heather Lansdowne
785-564-6706
AgMedia@ks.gov

Confirmed June 16, 2020

KDA Confirms Vesicular Stomatitis in Horses in Butler County

MANHATTAN, Kansas — The Kansas Department of Agriculture has announced that vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) was confirmed in horses in Butler County on June 16, 2020. Kansas becomes the fourth state in the U.S. to have confirmed cases of VSV this year.

The infected horses live on different private residences in south central Kansas. When clinical signs were first identified on a premises in Butler County, KDA contacted veterinarians in the region to alert them of the possibility of VSV, which led to additional suspect cases in the area. Upon receiving the laboratory confirmation, KDA established a quarantine on the three affected premises. KDA has tested a number of other animals in the region which are showing clinical signs consistent with VSV, and are awaiting final laboratory testing.

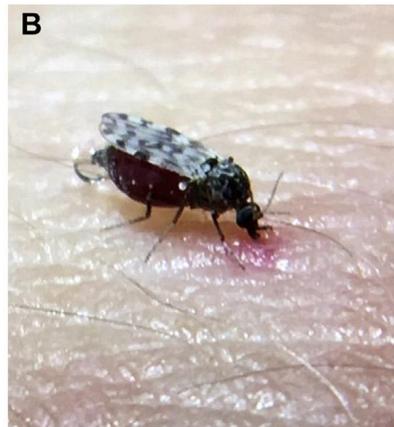
“Protecting the health and safety of horses and other livestock in Kansas is our highest priority,” Dr. Justin Smith, Animal Health Commissioner said. “We encourage all livestock owners across Kansas to be aware of the clinical signs of VSV and follow best practices to limit exposure to insects. Livestock owners should take extra precautions to limit exposure to other animals.”

VSV is a viral disease which primarily affects horses, but can also affect cattle, sheep, goats, swine, llamas and alpacas. In horses, VSV is typically characterized by lesions which appear as crusting scabs on the muzzle, lips, ears, coronary bands, or ventral abdomen. Other clinical signs of the disease include fever and the formation of blister-like lesions in the mouth and on the dental pad, tongue, lips, nostrils, ears, hooves and teats.

Infected animals may refuse to eat and drink, which can lead to weight loss. Vesicular

Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

- Viral disease
 - Two serotypes
 - Indiana
 - New Jersey
- Transmission:
 - Sand flies, Midges, Black flies



Photos by
Stephen
Ausmus, Paula
Rozo Lopez,
Daniel Mead

Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

▪ Sand Fly

- Prefer high nutrient area that remain dry (Tree holes, rock crevices, animal burrows)
- Primarily Nocturnal

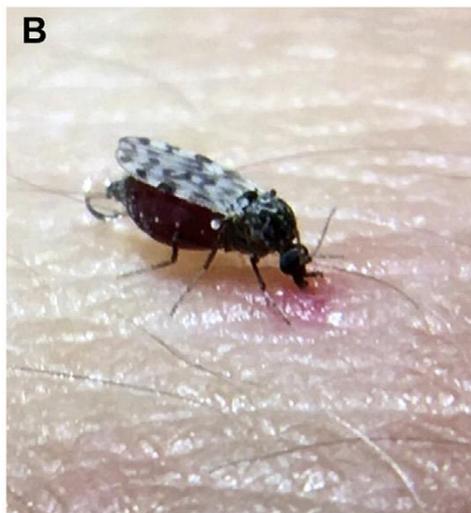


Photos by
Stephen
Ausmus, Paula
Rozo Lopez,
Daniel Mead

Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

▪ Biting Midges

- Prefer high nutrient areas that remain wet, moist (wet leaves, compost, mud around ponds and troughs)
- Tend to move and feed around sunset and sunrise



Photos by
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Daniel Mead

Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

▪ Black Flies

- Prefer aquatic habitats that have flowing water(irrigation ditches, springs, rivers, streams)
- Active during the day and early evening, rarely at night
- Some species can travel up to 7 miles per day



Photos by
Stephen
Ausmus, Paula
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Daniel Mead

Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

- Transmission:
 - Direct nose-to-nose contact
 - Mechanical fomites:
 - Buckets
 - Shared feed resources
 - Common water source
 - Shoes, clothing, hands
 - Contaminated equipment



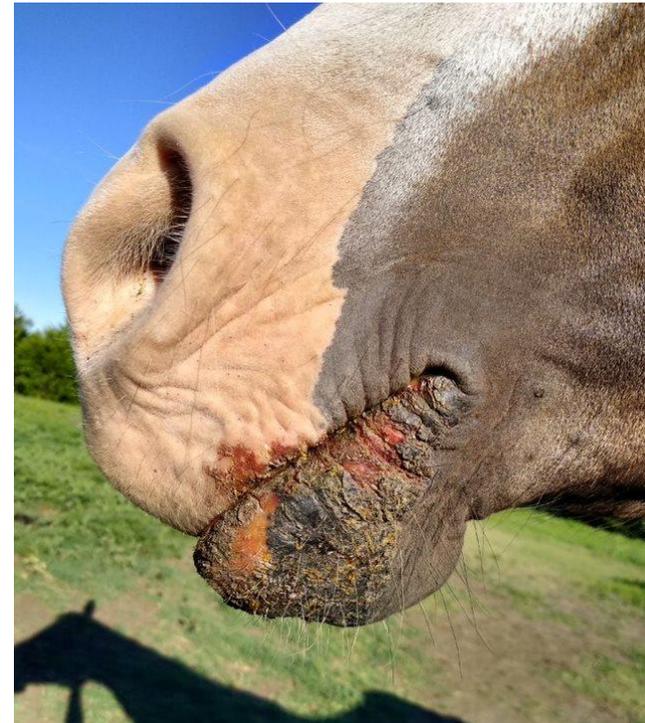
Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

▪ Significance:

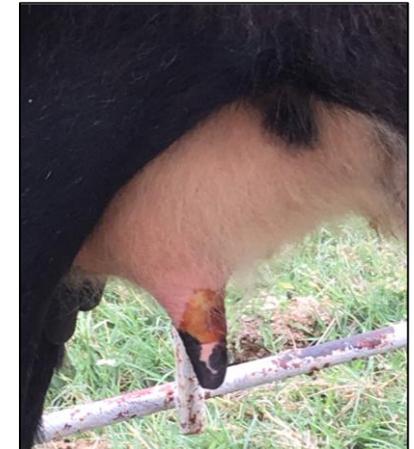
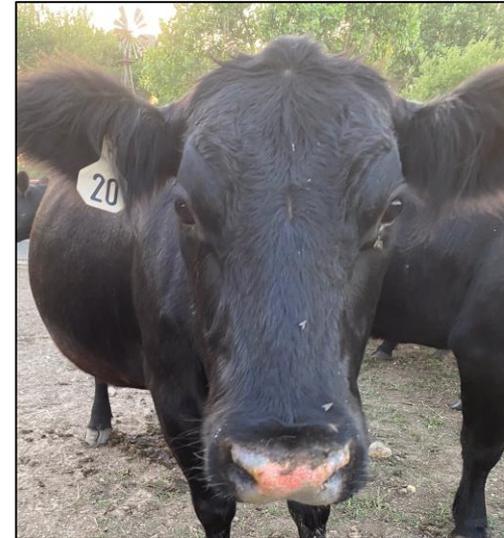
- Primarily affects horses
- Cattle, sheep, goats, swine, llamas and alpacas

▪ Clinical signs:

- Reluctance to eat
- Drooling
- Frothing at mouth
- Lameness
- Drop in milk production

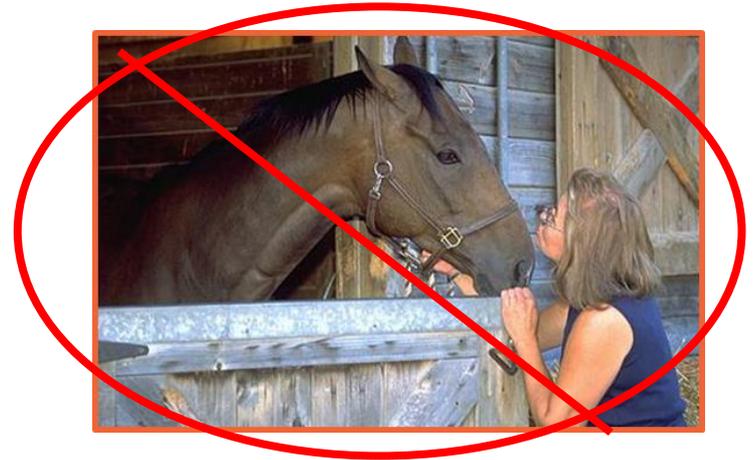


Vesicular Stomatitis Virus



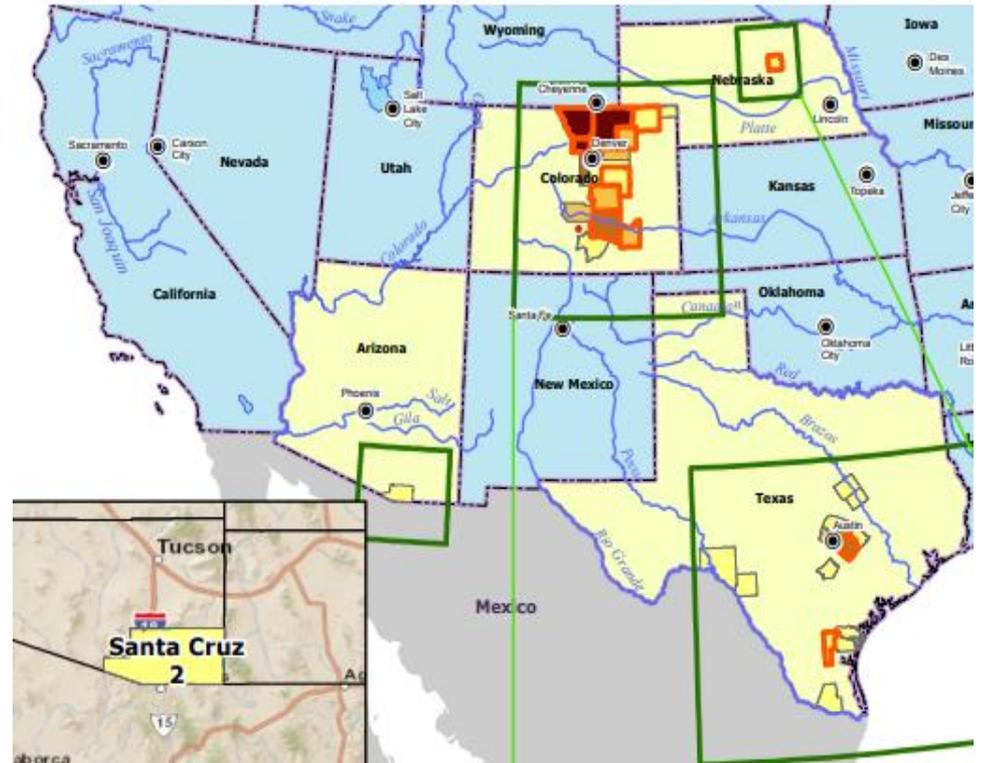
Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

- Zoonotic
 - Not common
 - Infection from
 - Lesions
 - Saliva
 - Nasal Secretions
 - Symptoms
 - Influenza – like illness
 - Fever
 - Muscle aches
 - Headaches
 - Malaise
 - Personal Protective Equipment
 - Gloves
 - Masks and/or face shields
 - Wash hands frequently

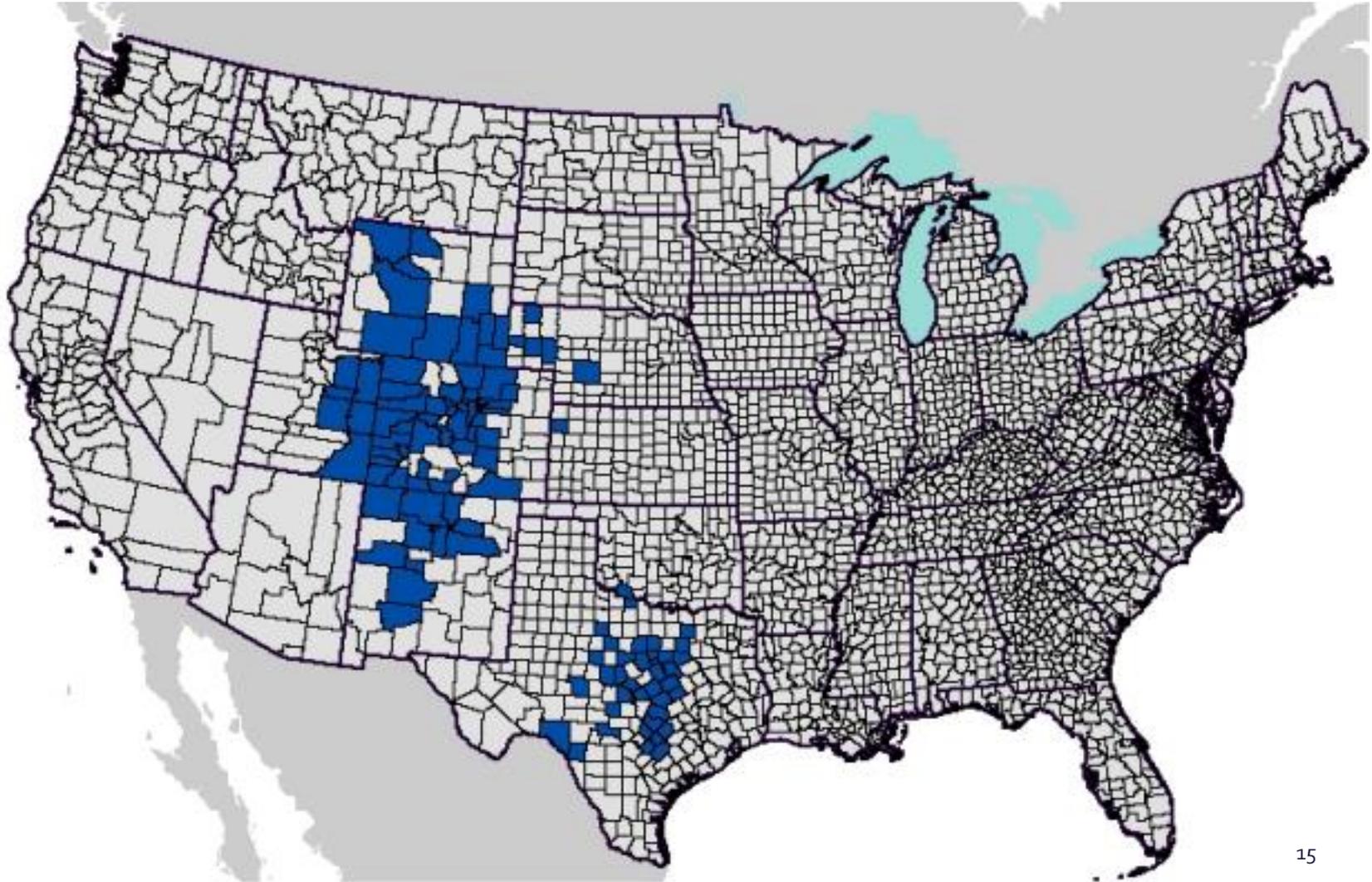


Vesicular Stomatitis Virus

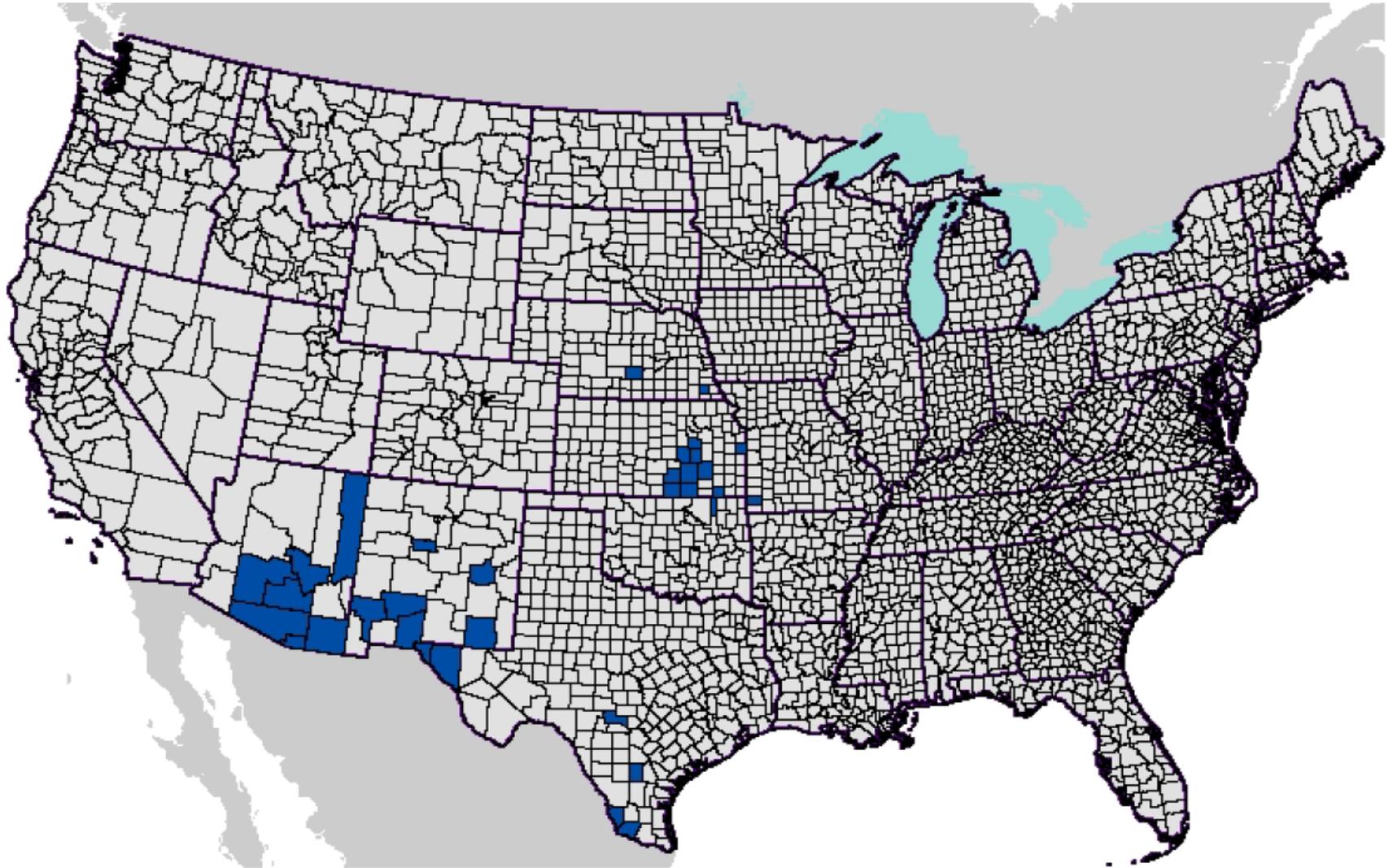
- Incursion vs Expansion
- Historical outbreaks
 - 2004, 2005, 2006
 - 2009, 2010
 - 2012
 - 2014, 2015
 - 2019



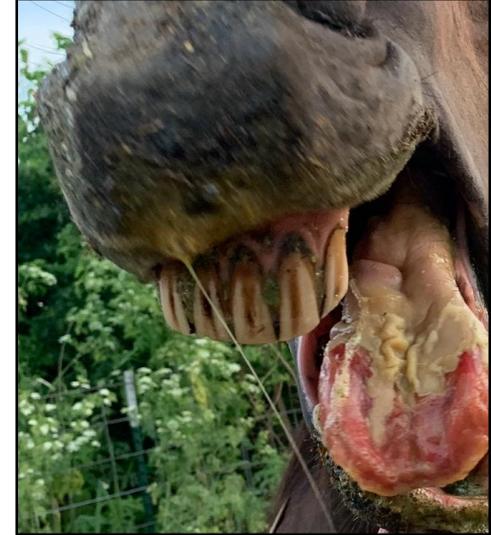
2019 VSV - USDA



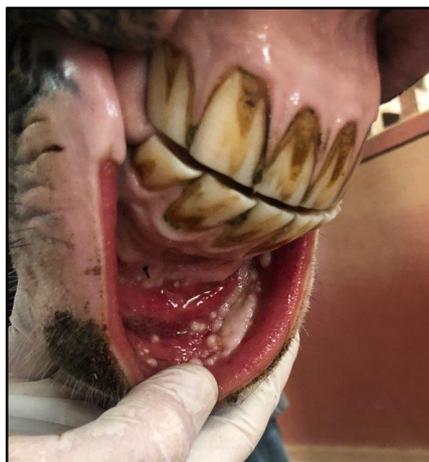
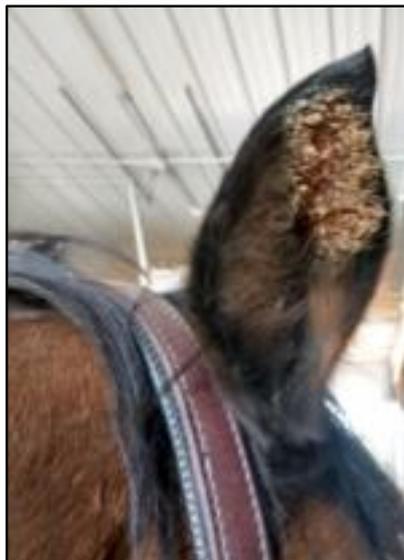
2020 VSV - USDA



2020 Kansas VSV Response

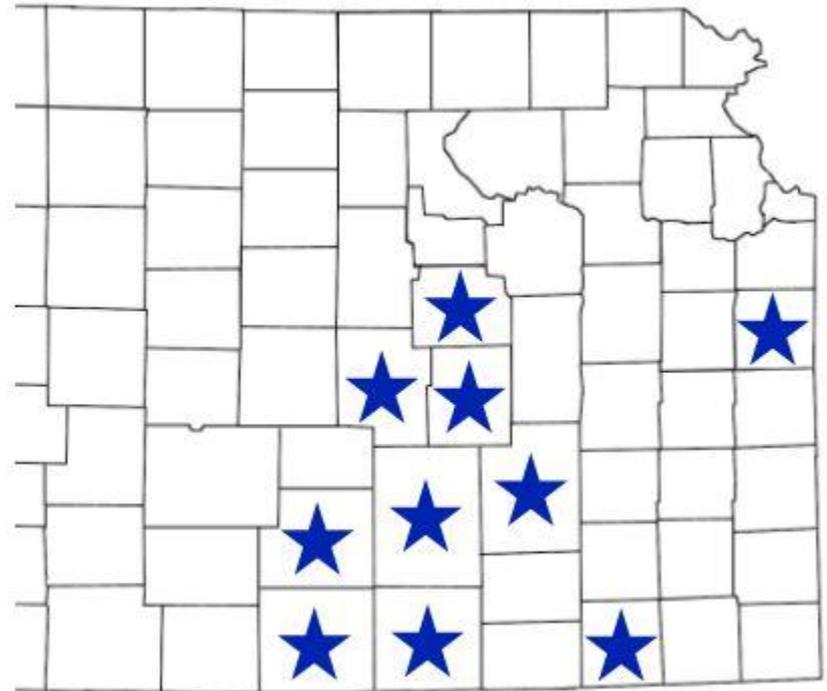


2020 Kansas VSV Response

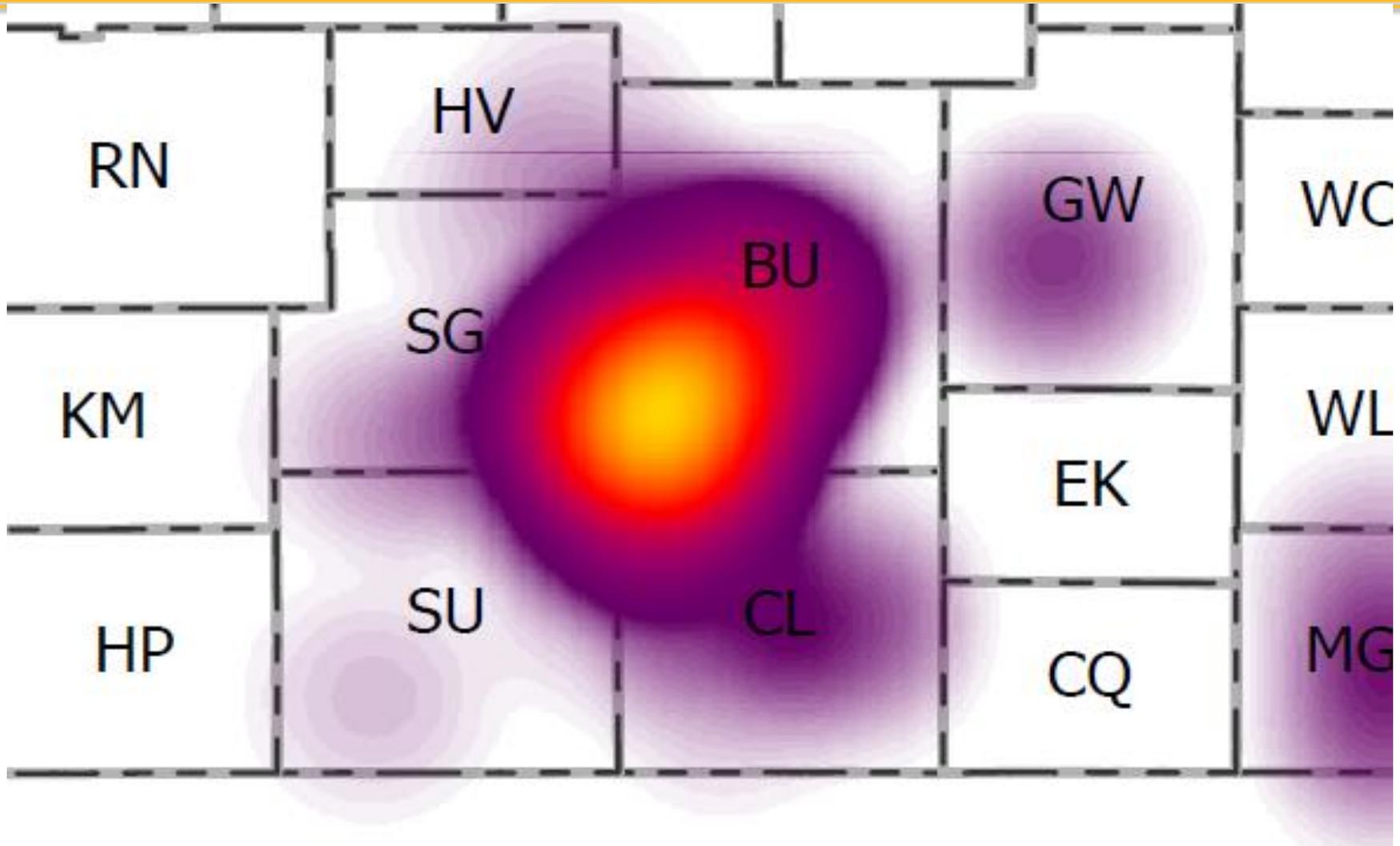


2020 Kansas VSV Response

- **152** Total Investigations
- **10** Positive Counties (Butler, Chase, Cowley, Greenwood, Marion, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Sedgwick, Sumner)
- **64** Positive Premises
 - **371** Head of Horses and **407+** additional livestock
- **36** Premises – Suspect &/or Pending Lab Results

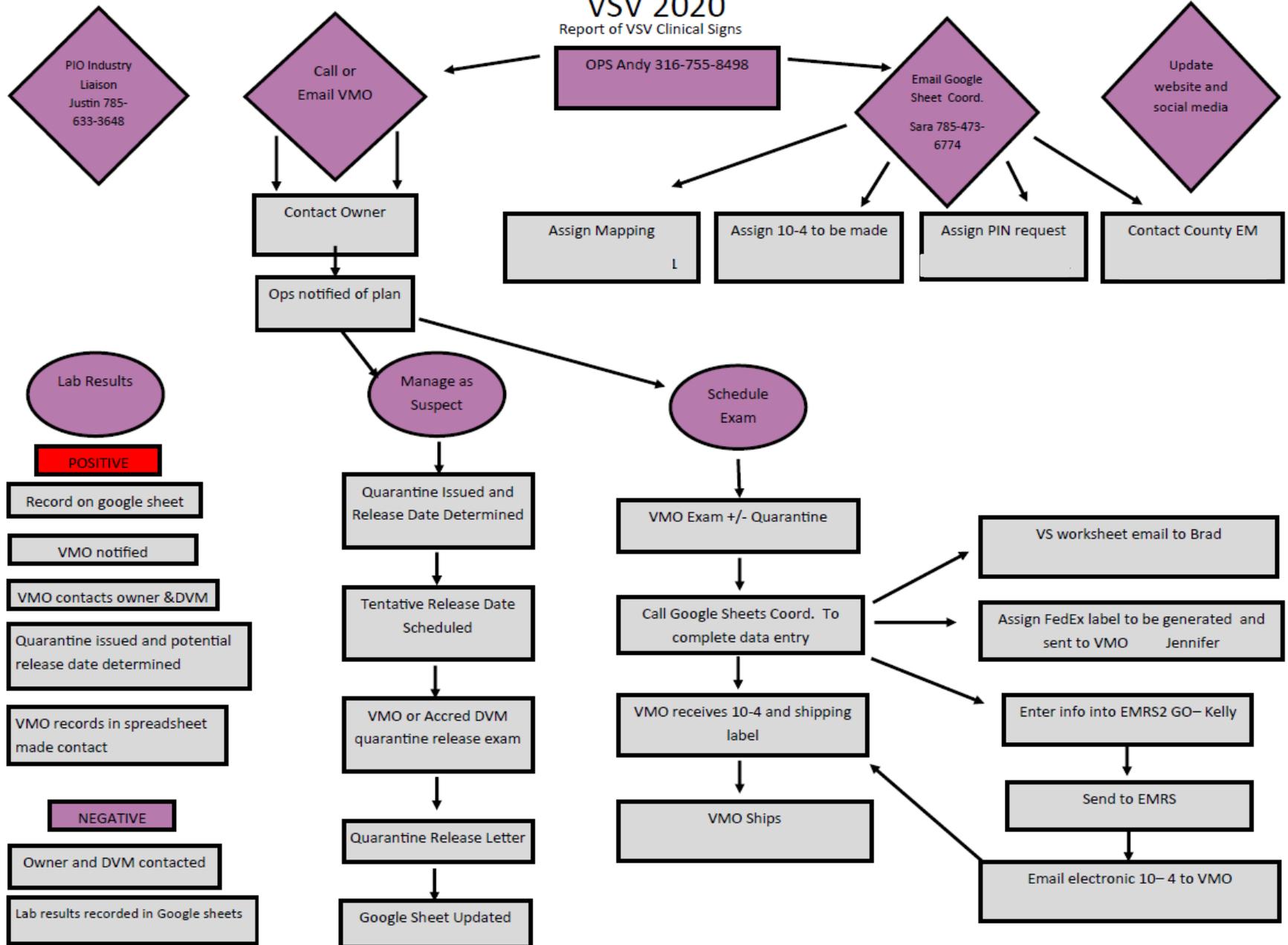


Vesicular Stomatitis Virus – July 9



VSV 2020

Report of VSV Clinical Signs



2020 Kansas VSV Response



■ Non - Positive Counties

- Index case must be examined by regulatory veterinarian and have laboratory confirmation

■ Positive Counties

- Accredited Veterinarian Sample Collection Protocol
- Management as Suspect Premises in lieu of testing
- Quarantines will remain in place for 14 days from the onset of lesions in the last affected animal
- Quarantine release inspection by veterinarian

2020 Kansas VSV Response



- Quarantine established on all affected premises
 - No susceptible livestock movement on or off premises
 - Violations

K.S.A. 47-604 Any person who knowingly and intentionally violates, disregards or evades, or attempts to violate, disregard or evade any order establishing or regulating a quarantine issued pursuant to article 6 of chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, upon conviction of a violation of this section, such person shall be guilty of a severity level 7 nonperson felony.

2020 Kansas VSV Response



- No restrictions for shows/events

- VSV Guidelines for Shows and Fairs

- Recommend exhibitions have pre-entry exam

– or –

- Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (Health Certificate) issued within last 48 hours
 - Post signage on good biosecurity practices
 - Consider limiting exhibitions to one day events

- Provide situational awareness and manage current stats on website

www.agriculture.ks.gov/VSV

2020 Kansas VSV Response

VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS

STOP THE SPREAD OF VSV: CONTROL INSECTS!

Focus on clean pens, especially manure removal.

Use appropriate fly spray and fly traps.

Utilize summer sheets and hoods when possible.



www.agriculture.ks.gov/vsv

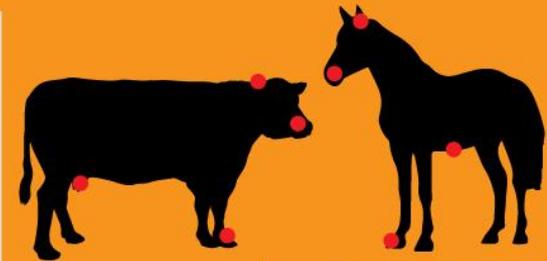
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH
785-564-6601

VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS

WATCH THESE HOT SPOTS FOR VSV SYMPTOMS!

VSV is characterized by crusting scabs or lesions on the mouth, tongue, nostrils, ears, coronary bands, hooves, teats or ventral abdomen.

Other symptoms include drooling/frothing at the mouth, lameness, fever and refusal to eat and drink, which can lead to weight loss.



www.agriculture.ks.gov/vsv

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VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS

STOP THE SPREAD OF VSV: BIOSECURITY

- Separate affected animals
- Control insects
- Handle healthy animals before sick animals
- Wash and disinfect hands, boots, equipment, stalls
- Don't share equipment (water buckets, brushes, etc.)
- Change clothes between healthy and sick animals



www.agriculture.ks.gov/vsv

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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785-564-6601

Biosecurity – Increased Vigor

- Separate affected horse(s)
- Controlling insects
 - fly spray
 - fly traps
 - maintaining clean pens, manure removal
 - utilizing summer sheets, hoods, leggings
- Handle all healthy animals before sick animals
- Practice personal biosecurity measures
 - Wash and disinfect hands, boots, equipment, stalls
 - Change clothes between affected and non-affected animals

Biosecurity – Increased Vigor

- Premises Management
 - Improve drainage
 - Remove standing vegetation
 - Provide indoor shelter during peak vector feeding times
 - Reduce artificial lighting
 - Increase air movement in barns - ??
 - Increase daily observation of your horses

2020 Kansas VSV Additional Info.



■ Interstate import restrictions

- Check with destination state for requirements
- KS additional import requirements for livestock from a known positive state

All horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine originating from any county where vesicular stomatitis (VS) has been diagnosed in the past 30 days, (except cattle and swine transported directly to slaughter), must be accompanied by a health certificate (certificate of veterinary inspection), permit, and signed by an accredited veterinarian that includes the following statement: ***"All animals identified on this certificate have been examined by me and found to be free of vesicular stomatitis. These animals have not been exposed to vesicular stomatitis nor located on premises where vesicular stomatitis has been diagnosed within thirty (30) days."***

■ Canadian import restrictions

- Regarding Vesicular stomatitis (VS), all states in which the animal(s) have resided in the past twenty-one (21) days were free from clinical and epidemiological evidence of vesicular stomatitis during the twenty-one (21) days immediately prior to export to Canada.

www.agriculture.ks.gov/VSV

Justin Smith DVM

justin.smith@ks.gov

Andy Hawkins DVM

andy.hawkins@ks.gov

Sara McReynolds DVM

sara.mcreeynolds@ks.gov

Gerald Gibson DVM

gerald.gibson@ks.gov

Paul Grosdidier DVM

paul.grosdidier@ks.gov

John Nelson DVM

john.nelson@ks.gov



**Kansas Department of
Agriculture**
Division of Animal Health
785-564-6601
agriculture.ks.gov/animalhealth





Thank You